



## What Is Worth BUILDING

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Requiring  
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Labor.

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The Difference In  
Cost Is So Slight,  
That It Should  
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'T WILL PAY TO USE

THE BEST—  
THE KIND WE SELL

WE SELL AT RIGHT PRICES  
Lumber, Lath,  
Post, Shingles,  
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Blinds.

Cement, Lime,  
Plaster, Roofing,  
Drain Tile,  
Brick, etc., etc.

Iron County Lumber & Fuel Co.

## LOGGING ACTIVE IN CLOVERLAND

FIRST OPERATIONS IN MENOMINEE  
COUNTY IN EARLY DAYS

IRON, COPPER AND LUMBER

Michigan Has An Assessed Valuation  
of More Than 17 States  
In the Union

(From Geo. W. Rowell, Jr. Marquette)

Munising, Mich., Sept. 30.—Active logging operations in what may be the last tract of White and Norway pine in Cloverland or the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, brings back to memory the extensive lumbering trade which, but a few years ago, led the output of products from this territory.

The Munising company of this city today is actively engaged in the tract of pine which was purchased by the present owners from the Olds Lumber company of Cheboygan last year. It is estimated that there are eight million feet in this tract which is located in Marquette county. About one-tenth of this output has been cut. Forty-five million feet of White Pine have been cut at Munising since the

first mill was erected.

For sixty-six years logging has been active here in Cloverland. It was in 1850 that operations were first begun in Menominee county, the county to the southern-most part of Cloverland. Through untiring efforts the Wells and Stephenson families built up great fortunes and even today are extensive holders in the hardwood forests which still bedeck this upper peninsula in huge proportions.

It was in that decade from 1840 to 1850 that iron, copper and lumbering were "discovered" in Cloverland. First came copper up in Keweenaw and Houghton counties. This discovery was made by E. J. Hurlbut shortly after the Chippewa Indians ceded the lands to the United States in 1843. Hurlbut heard great stories of copper discoveries and began prospecting.

One day when nearly discouraged he saw a wild pig boring about in a hollow. He went forward as the hog retreated and found that the porker had been nosing about large chunks of copper. As the result of this pig there stands now over this famous spot the shaft house of the Calumet & Hecla mine, which recently celebrated its golden anniversary.

Two years later came to discover iron ore in the central part of what is now Cloverland with the result that iron mines are found in large numbers. One-sixth of all the copper mined in the United States and one-third of the iron ore dug from the bowels of the earth come from Cloverland.

Shortly after this, or in 1850, came the first lumbering industry in the southern part of the peninsula. As time went by these three industries grew to great proportions. The fact that Cloverland is surrounded by an estimate of 1,000 miles of shore line, that natural harbors are to be found almost anywhere on Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan shores and that it is traversed in all corners by railroads to such an extent that the peninsula claims more mileage than fifteen states in the union have brought industrial happiness to the people.

While the mining operations have gone on increasing each year and while plants which need the raw products have been coming into this cloverland in order to save freight charges, the lumbering industry has been on a gradual decline and the sawmills have been vacated one by one.

To be sure, the lumbering industry still is worth millions of dollars to the people in this territory, and there is, on every "forty," enough timber with which to build a house and barn for the settler. But the pine industry is practically gone and with it many mills have closed down.

During the early years only pines were cut so that most of the forests are being gone over the second time in order to get the hardwoods, this has resulted in the last few years with the re-opening of some of the mills.

As the lumber has disappeared new forests have sprung up so that the lumbering industry should go on here in large proportions for many more years.

But with the gradual decline of lumbering has come the increase in

farming. In 1830, when the Federal government took a portion of land from the southern-most end of Michigan and gave it to Ohio, in the meantime offering the territory of Michigan the northern peninsula, there was much opposition.

Troops were called out and sent to the Ohio border line to prevent the move. In addition Michigan people refused to accept the "worthless lands in the north" and as a result remained out of the union for several years.

As time has advanced and as copper, iron and lumbering has increased here along with industrial trade so farming has grown. Owing to the proximity to markets, fine lake and rail shipping facilities and a good growing climate, Cloverland has come to be the most valuable part of Michigan, with the possible exception of Wayne county. It now boasts of one-third the total area of the state, has a population greater than Delaware, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada or New Mexico and has an assessed valuation of more than seventeen states in the union.

Recent proof of the change from lumbering to farming and its subsidiary lines is shown in the report that 10,000 acres of cut-over lands have been sold to Chicago cattlemen for the purpose of cattle raising. The growth of clover, alfalfa and grasses have come to the attention of cattle and dairy people with the result that there are today many persons and firms raising cattle for market or carrying on extensive dairying operations here. The excellent growing season for vegetation, the high grade soils, the cool evenings and the proximity to markets are given as the reasons for cattle men and dairying folk coming to Cloverland.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 30.—Alsac clover growing six feet high on cut-over lands has been found on the farm of Fred Truex, near Woodlawn, Delta county. He is a new settler, having come from Great Bend, Kansas. This great height and the profusion of clover in all parts of the upper peninsula is the reason why it is now called Cloverland.

## SAFETY FROM LIGHTNING.

How Danger of Being Struck May Be Minimized.

No one is free from the terror of thunder and lightning. Lightning will strike more than once in the same place. The flash of lightning is what sends its bolt to the earth. The thunder is only the noise and by the time that is heard the danger is past. The zigzag flash is the dangerous kind, and it strikes so swiftly it cannot be avoided by flight. The destruction caused by the lightning is made in its rush to connect with the earth. If obstructions are non-conductors the havoc is great, but, if conductors, such as lightning rods, are provided and properly grounded, the danger to property or life is slight.

While standing in the open is often dangerous, it is still more dangerous to stand beneath a single tree in a thunder storm. During the early part of this year, statistics of the kinds of trees most often struck by lightning have been gathered in Germany and reported by the United States consul in commerce reports. It was found the percentage of times the different variety of trees were struck was: Oak, 32.1; larch, 9.5; fir, 3.8; pine, 1.8; scotch fir, 9; birch, 3 and alder not at all. From this investigation it would appear that during a storm it would be dangerous to take shelter under an oak, while one would be comparatively safe under an alder though it affords slight protection from rain. The birch, beech and pine are within slight percentage of safety.

The character of the soil is an important factor, as trees growing in moist soil or near water are exposed to danger of lightning. Trees with deep roots are more often struck than those with shallow roots. For this reason, apple trees are said to be more often struck than pear trees in the same orchard. It is also said the poplar is more often struck than the oak, elm, ash, gum and pear tree. The least attractive to lightning are the beech, chestnut, maple, alder and mountain ash. Between these groups are the apple, cherry, linden and walnut. During a storm, avoid a single tree if possible, as a grove of all varieties of trees would be comparatively safe. During a storm, remain away from oak, poplar, pine, willow, elm and pear trees. It is not always an easy thing to go about selecting a lightning proof tree when one is caught in a sudden storm.

While at a dinner in Depere some years ago, Judge Miller had for his companion a man who was describing how he took refuge under a tree during a drenching rain with thunder and lightning and his fright as he expected every moment the tree would be struck when Judge Miller ex-

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of Individuality at a Moderate Price

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The Allen Classic—deserving the name—marks the beginning of a new period in motor car finish. The body, hood and wheels are of a pleasing, yet different "stroke" brown, with fine gold striping and black fenders and radiator.

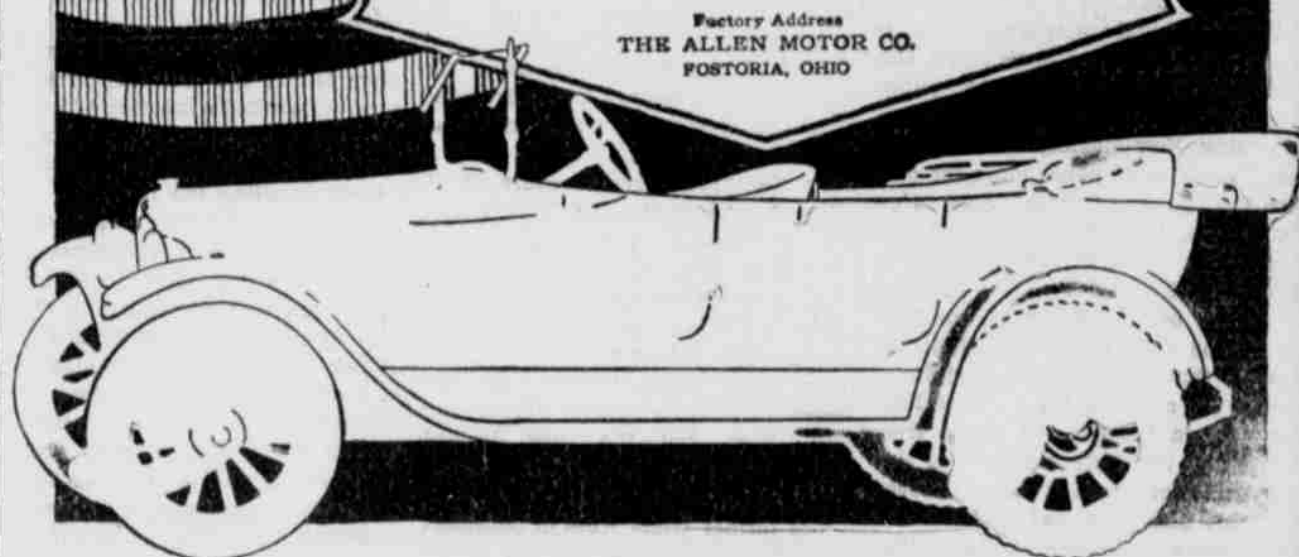
The upholstery is that luxurious Spanish brown, which completes an ultra-special finish that is not only exceptionally attractive, but exceptionally practical.

The body is roomy and comfortable and the chassis mechanically correct.

Model 37, standard finish (dark green) Touring Car or Roadster at \$795.

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Straight Talk by Dwight G. F. Warner, Campaign Manager Michigan Home Rule League.

## Apple Prohibition

Did not prohibit in the Garden of Eden and it was not intended to prohibit. If that prohibition law, made by God Himself, did not prohibit in Eden, what chance is there that a Man-made prohibition law would prohibit in Michigan, especially when it is Not Intended to prohibit?

From the time of the Fall of Man to this good day there never was passed a prohibition law that did not result in more Suffering than in Satisfaction to Humanity.

What did England get out of prohibiting American Representation in connection with Taxation?

What did the South get out of prohibiting the Freedom of the Negroes?

What did Maine ever get out of prohibition but Misrule and Rottenness, Bootleggers and wide-open Defiance of the Law?

What did Kansas ever get out of prohibition but a crop of Statistical Liars, a flood of Mail-order and Drug-store liquor, a horde of Bootleggers and Carrie Nation, who became famous for smashing Saloons in Prohibition Kansas?

DWIGHT G. F. WARNER

Advertisement

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claimed, "Why in thunder didn't you take another tree?"

All these investigations about the effect of lightning on trees are valuable, as a means of saving the house, barns and family and stock from the lightning bolt. Lightning rods well grounded and not disconnected are alright. Trees about the house and comfort will prevent the house being struck by taking the bolt into themselves though they may be torn to pieces by the shock. As the trees about the house and buildings are there to automatically take the impact from the bolt, then the trees most receptive or attractive to the lightning should be among those encouraged to grow, and that is the poplar, the oak and elm.

For the occupant of the home who

is terrorized by the menace of the lightning chairs, beds, lounges and stools insulated by glass castors will place their occupants absolutely safe, but do not allow any connection with floor or wall by clothing, shoes or bedding. The insulation must be complete to be of any value.

One insurance company in Michigan insures only buildings with lightning rods, which they inspect, and out of fifty-five million dollars of risks only had one loss of thirty-two dollars traceable to defects in rodging overlooked on inspection.

One engineer writes that lightning seldom damages a railroad train or locomotive, buildings with metal sides and roof if grounded, buildings of metal frame, grounded steel windmill towers, steel battleships and

business blocks in cities, which is explained by the ease with which the electricity of the clouds is dispersed by these objects as good conductors.—Publius V. Lawson in Oshkosh Northwestern.

## WELL WELL WELL

See or write me for prices on that sanitary drilled well. H. O. RICE, at Alpha Hotel, Alpha, Mich. 1w. p.

LOST—Three heifers. Two black mooseys and one dark brown, with horns. All about year old. Gope about week. Notify John Harman, Chicago Lake or call up 254-42.

A No. 1 barn to rent with water. Inquire at this office.